

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

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		T	HE SU	N. New	Vork (**	

Local Baws.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at \$1 to 20 Ann street. All information and docu-Dents for public use instantly disseminated to the pr-m of the whole country.

Not Enough.

The time when Mr. CLEVELAND has realfzed that he must speak publicly, finds the Democratic party on the eye of committing Itself to free silver, in the desperate effort to squelch all possible machinations of the Administration to renominate him.

If the President sincerely wished to help sound money more than to help himself, why did he not speak sooner? is one question. Why does he not speak now so conclusively that there can be no further doubt of hun as a third-term candidate? That is a second question.

From time to time various friends of Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. E. C. BENEDICT among them, percelving, perhaps, the deadly effect of his candidacy, have said confidently that he would declare himself out in his "own good time." The reason for his selecting the time when the cause to which he has professed to be devoted seems lost is food for speculation.

Soon after Congress assembled there came the Venezuelan crisis, under Mr. OLNEY's incitin; pressure, and Mr. CLEVELAND, probably inflamed by the immense popular success of that achievement, apparently thought that the expected renunciation of the third-term ambition might wait. The National Democratic Committee was permitted to meet and give the word for the election of delegates to Chicago, with Mr. CLEVELAND's silence unbroken. Very likely there is still swimming in his head some such form of thought as was found in the New York Times no later than a week ago: Once the die is cast for war, opposition to the Administration party is regarded as unpatilotic." The renunciation never came. As President Mr. CLEVELAND still holds the key of war.

A committee of the Organization of Democratic Clubs, in its official capacity, asked Mr. CLEVELAND, face to face, where he stood on the third-term question, and to that question received the shuffling answer: Haven't we had trouble enough already?"

The Hon. WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, gave him the opportunity to declare himself, without result.

Within a few days an old Buffalo crony BILLY McGUNNIGLE, now managing the Louisville Baseball Club, is reported as flattering him with the hope of voting for him for a third term, and to this Mr. CLEVELAND, still absorbed in himself, responded, "My health wouldn't stand it."

Finally, when even he sees that, to maintain the character of a foe of free silver, he must address the public, Mr. CLEVELAND, with the solemn declaration of a Democratic House of Representatives before his eves that the rule forbidding the third term to "an unwritten law of the American Government," squeezes out the flabby, noncommitting statement that he "desires hereafter no greater political privilege than to occupy the place of private in the Democratic ranks."

This is not enough! The third-term issue cannot be permitted to hinge on any man's or "desire." A square statement ment," and that the whisper of his name as a candidate at Chicago would be an act of damnable and unforgivable treachery to the Democratic party, is the only thing that can relieve the Democracy of the paralyzing blight of suspicion that its leader is plotting to overthrow a sacred republican tradition. Let Mr. CLEVELAND speak so that men

Gen. Jimenez Castellanos.

We have the Spanish report of a battle, not a very large battle, which was recently fought in Cuba. For strategy, manceuvring, and tactics, for movements offensive and defensive, for military pomp and martial incident, it was one of the most remarkable battles in the modern annals of warlike Spain.

The commander on the Spanish side was JIMENEZ CASTELLANOS, who had at the first about 1,500 troops; the insurgent commander was Gen. Gomez, the unconquered soldier of the Cuban revolt. CAS-TELLANOS had two battalions of infantry, a aquadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, a company of guerrillas, and a flying column of volunteers. GOMEZ, the enemy, had a very large force, the size of which could not be ascertained by the Spanish commander. The battle was fought at Najasa, not far from the city of Puerto Principe.

As soon as Castellanos had learned that

GOMEZ was "disposed to fight" him, he set out upon the march toward the enemy's camp. It was June 8. He advanced but a short distance that day, and, when it was evening, he encamped at a plantation. Early next morning the march was resomed; but it was soon ascertained that GOMEZ, instead of waiting for CASTEL-LANOS's attack, had sent out pickets to watch him. These pickets surprised and annoyed the Spanish troops, firing at them from places of ambush on both sides of the highway, and skirmishing with the guerrillas at every opportunity. At noon of that day CASTELLANOS ordered a halt in a hilly region, convenient for defence; but hardly had his troops laid down their arms when a messenger brought the news that Gomez was approaching. The Spaniards had but seized their guns when a thousand or more mounted revolutionists came in sight and galloped toward the brook by the side of which Spain was encamped. Gomez's men charged upon a Spanish battalion; the battalion resisted the charge with their bayonets. The Spanish artillery was called into action. There was brisk fighting, which lasted for several hours. While yet the battle was in progress night came on; and Castellanos was much encouraged when he learned that GOMEZ had sounded the retreat. It seems, however, that the revolutionists were unaware of the sound, for they did not retreat; they had stopped fighting because they could not shoot advantageously in the dark. All night long there was desultory firing by the insurgents.

In the morning at sunrise, as we learn from the Spanish report, the enemy were in full awaiting the order of Gomez, who and diverting interest from water sports

seemed disposed to renew the combat. Suddenly the revolutionists charged upon the Tarragona battallon with their machetes. 'The battalion," says the Spanish report, stood their ground like heroes." Next the insurgent enemy made a charge at all sides simultaneously; but they could not break the Spanish square at any point; the Spanish field artillery played upon them ceaselessly. It was this day, June 11, while the fighting was yet going on that Spanish reënforcements arrived upon the field, and among them were a battalion of sharpshooters and a company of guerrillas. "The united forces," we are told, "soon scattered the enemy in various directions, but the bold Gen. JIMENEZ CASTELLANOS decided not to

pursue them." Now for a strange occurrence, or rather for several strange occurrences. It is stated in the Spanish report that the forces under Gen. JIMENEZ CASTELLANOS "countermarched at once toward Puerto Principe," which is the place from which they had started out three days previously. We cannot understand why they countermarched toward a city of safety so very quickly while yet GOMEZ was within sight. For they had hardly begun the "march" when, as we learn from the Spanish report, a large force of Gomez's cavalry fell upon them and harassed them on the way to Puerto Principe. It looks to us, indeed, as if Castellanos had fled from the field, closely pursued by GOMEZ. We must think that, in this case, the word counter-

march means retreat. Again, in the Spanish report, "the rebel loss is estimated at four to five hundred,' while the Spanish loss was only four killed and thirty wounded, though the Spaniards suffered for forty-two hours under a galling

fire from the rebels. We must say that the Spanish report of the battle at Najasa is wonderful if true. Surely we shall hear again from Gen. JIMENEZ CASTELLANOS.

Since we saw the report we have had reaon to doubt its accuracy in matters of detail. After the battle was over Gen. GOMEZ sent to this city a cipher despatch which contained these words: "We have won a signal victory; have taken many arms, colors, and Spanish officers. We are masters of the field." We do not doubt that these words of the least boastful of military leaders are as close to the truth as those of his defeated enemy are far from it. CASTELLANOS seems to have fled from the battlefield, GOMEZ seems to have chased him as far as Puerto Principe.

The Canadian Tories and the United States.

It is interesting to contrast a certain declaration in the platform put forward by the Republican National Convention with the utterances of the Canadian delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British empire held in London within a few weeks.

The expressions of venomous hostility to the United States on the part of the Tory protectionists and toadeaters sent from Canada to this Congress culminated in an attack upon the American people by delegate of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. His performance is thus described: "Springing to his feet and waving his arms wildly, he vociferously and excitedly declared that the great majority of Americans hungered for war with England." He added that "any hope of even a commercial union was an utter fallacy.' He was proceeding to indulge in further virulent abuse of Americans amid the frantic cheers of his fellow Tories from Canada. when he was hissed and hooted down by the English delegates present, and was peremptorily called to order by Sir ALBERT ROLLIT, the President of the Congress.

We commend to those sensible Englishmen who contemptuously declined to hear the Canadian Tory's ravings the calm, digthat President CLEVELAND is against a third | niffed, and high-minded statement of the term, on principle, as an insufferable viola- position taken in the name of the American tion of our "republican system of govern- people by the Republican party assembled in Convention at St Louis:

> "We have not interfered, and shall not interfer with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look for ward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants."

Whatever the Tories of Toronto and Montreal may say, the hope expressed in the last quoted sentence is echoed fervently by hundreds of thousands of clear-sighted Canadians, and long-headed Englishmen know that the fulfilment of that hope would relieve Great Britain from a grave source of embarrassment and anxiety.

The Democracy at Chicago will show themselves as faithful as were the Republicans at St. Louis to one of the deepest sentiments in the American heart. They may be trusted to utter with the utmost earnestness a wish for the voluntary reunion of the English-speaking race upon | PLATT did his duty as an honest citizen, this continent.

The Period of Rest and Pleasure.

The remarkably cool weather we have had this June has tended to delay the active opening of the summer season at the numerous places in the country to which so many of the recode of New York resort. The recent rain . however, in bringing an abundant supply of water, themselves notable for this month, have refreshed all vegetation so that the appearance of the fields and gardens was never fresher and more beautiful than now. Consequently also the outlook for the crops throughout this region is full of encouragement for the farmer and gardener. The season, of course, is not yet far enough advanced to make certain the future of the larger crops over the whole extent of the Union, but its promise is generally bright.

When the Democratic Convention at Chicago is over, or from the second week in July, there is likely to be a lull in vigorous political campaigning which will through August. During that period of desirable rest the people will have a chanc to refresh themselves and recuperate their strength for the hot engagements which will keep the autumn restless until the 3d of November. It is likely, therefore, that the summer hotels and boarding houses will have an unusually prosperous time in July and August. Perhaps, however, among the other revolutionary changes charged to it, the bicycle will have a decided influence in modifying the character of the summer outings of great multitudes of the urban population. What this change may be was indicated last year, when the stream of wheelers from the populous towns revived the prosperity of long-decayed road houses. Aiready this enthusiastic procession appears in long lines along all the good country roads of the region surrounding the Greater New York, and it is especially conspicuous on Saturday and Sunday. Boat men complain that the new passion interferes with their business, sometimes to even a disastrous extent, by distracting attention

REPUBLICAN TICKET NOTES.

nated by either political party in the U sted

The bicycle is also looked upon by country stablemen generally as baneful in its competition. It certainly has transformed the routing of country life to a very remarkable degree, and its use may tend to keep young people in town during the summer, except for Saturday and Sunday outings, or, at least, to make them more contensed there when they are obliged to remain. They have at hand a vehicle which will carry them swiftly into the neighboring country, and without cost for fare; and no equipage of a millionaire need be envied by them as offering ad-

vantages which they cannot enjoy.

It is not a new observation, but it is true and always worth repeating as an offset to the reproaches against our present civilization, that never in the whole history of the world was there such equality as there is now in the opportunities for human enjoyment. So far as they go, the separation between the rich and the poor was never before so narrow.

New York Will Adopt Him.

It is the common experience of American history that the man of genius in politics is unlucky and continually postponed to the commonplace man. The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED, a deep student as well as a sarcastic observer, now has the opportunity to add himself to this list of great examples of the irony of politics. It may be a little harder to observe the ugly truth in one's own case than to read about it or notice it in the case of others; but Mr. REED, who is an analyst as well as a romanticist, will not shrink from the application of un savory truth.

Defeated, as he expected to be, for the nomination for President, Mr. REED, who has won all the honor which a masterful use of the second, if not the first, place in the Government can give, can now afford to look to a private career. He has not taken the time to make money. He has absented himself from the glorious and strenuous competitions of his profession. New York, which welcomes so many great talents, will be glad to receive him. He will find more cause and more reward for intellectual perspiration here than he can ever find in the House of Representatives. Glory and fun and wealth are waiting for him here. The Hon, Joseph Hodges Choate is waiting for him, too. A wit and genius on a par with his will take from him his present lonely preëminence. And busy as New York is. Mr. REED will be allowed to read his little French novel in the elevated train every morning and night.

It is the place for you, THOMAS, not called DIDYMUS; it is the place.

The Real Boss.

The real boss is #ot the Hon, MARCUS AR-GENTUM HANNA. He is the Hon. THOMAS COL-LIER PLATT of New York. He is the man who has showed before the Convention and during the Convention the qualities of command, an inflexible purpose and the power to carry it out. MARK HANNA wanted to nominate McKINLEY on an ambiguous platform. The carefully planned nomination one J. CASTELL HOPKINS, the Toronto could not be beaten; but Mr. PLATT, with the intelligent and courageous help of the REED men, forced Mr. HANNA to come out into the open. He forced the Republicans from a cowardly evasion into a straightforward declaration.

If to be a boss is to show the quality of leadership Mr. PLATT may now be justly called a boss. The free lunch which is steaming up to the nostrils of the McKIN-LEY patriots may not be offered to him. From 1897 to 1991 he may be, as he has often been before, without a particle of support from the Administration. The gang of traitors and self-seekers in his party in this State, the Republicans with the loudest pretensions and the least attachment to principle, will gorge at the trough. For his conduct in this Convention Ma

and discriminating praise of his fellow citizens of New York, of both parties, who appreciate the importance of his services in forcing gold down the throats of the twofaced supporters of McKINLEY. No politician has been more bitterly and persistently lampooned. He has become, in the eyes of the Pharisees, the representative of the baser, as opposed to the fabulous "bet-Yet few politicians in his ter " element. party have owed less to material patronage. He has thrived rather in spite of than be cause of the patronage. He is more often in opposition than in favor with the court. And this week, when the dress-parade Republicans of New York were false its interests; when, in the frenzy of faction, they were showing that they hated Mr. PLATT more than they loved the gold standard in which the pros perity of New York is bound up; when some of them who are the loudest in virtu ous asseveration were playing, consciously or unconsciously, the part of the sneak, Mr. and compelled the shifty manager of the evasive candidate to take his medicine.

HANNA has money and a system. But vhen he ran up against a man who believed in something and stood up for it, HANNA had to weaken. The boss is the man who bosses. It is not HANNA, for all his self assertion and his advertising. It is PLATT, who, when his fine-pretending Republican opponents in this State were spending their time at St. Louis in mean, measly, petty and vicious efforts to break him down, was insisting, and making his insistence effective, upon the gold standard. He has served the State well; and the blind and selfish McKINLEY touters who are now snifling the offices will wait a good many years before they stand a quarter as well as does PLATE with the public.

The detailed accounts of the Chefoo affair which excited some attention a short time ago have reached the Department of State. It seems clear that the so-called selzure by the Russian of a disputed part of the foreshore, for the purposes of building a pier thereon, was a business transaction, without special international sig nificance.

It is especially certain that the presence of our squadron there, at the time, had no relation whatever to the fact that an American, Mr SMITH, was the agent of the Russian Steam Navigation Company at that port, and secured the land for that company. The fact that the Russians had at Chefoo half a dozen vessels. acluding the powerful armorelads Rurik Dimitri Donskoi, and Emperor Nikolai, and that Admiral McNain also had there his flagship the Olympia, the cruiser Detroit, and the gun boats Yorktown and Machias, perhaps see suspicious to the excited Britishers; but it was only a coincidence on our part, and perhaps or

the part of the Russians also.

The British, it is true, claimed that the land taken was part of a tract set apart for their use for residence and warehouses. But be that as it may, the accounts received by our Government show that the affair was purely commerciaand that our ships had nothing whatever to do with it.

A Joke on Hanna, TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUX-Sir: Why is it that you

leading lights have said nothing about the Piatt formed platform at St. Louis? J. H. Kerresros.

GETTING THE NAVY READY. McKinley is 53; Hobart is 52. Our Ships Do Not Intend to Be Caught Nupping in Any Emergency. The candidates upon no previous ticket nomi

States in recent years have been so often candi dates for elective office before the people as Mc. Kinley and Hobart. Major McKinley was first candidate in 1868 when elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, O., and, beginning in 1876, he was continuously a candidate for Congress in the Canton district, and always successful. He was defeated in 1890, and was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891 and reflected in 1893. His majority when reflected was four times greater than when first chosen. Mr. Hobart began his political career as a candidate for elective office more than twenty years ago as a Republican nominee fo the Trenton Senate in Paterson, After ward he was sent to the New Jersey Senate from his district, and in the several contests in which he engaged he was generally successful President Harrison when nominated in 1888 had been a candidate for elective office but once previously (for Governor of Indiana in 1870) and been defeated. Gen. Arthur in 1880 and Mr. Reid in 1892, Republican candidates for the Vice-Presidency, had never previously been nominees for elective office.

The population of Canton, Gov. McKinley's nome town, was 26,000 by the last Federal census. The population of Paterson, N. J., of which Mr. Hobart is a distinguished resident, was by the same census 78,000. Aaron Burr third Vice-President of the United States, was a native of New Jersey.

The first candidate for Vice-President nominated by a Republican National Convention was a resident of New Jersey-William L. Dayton-chosen by the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856. Mr. Hobart, the Republican candidate for Vice-President this year, comes from the same State.

Prior to the beginning of the civil war and ince the close of the civil war the Republican party had as its Presidential candidates men aving military records of service in war. Gen. Fremont, the first nominee of the Republican party, entered the army as a Second Lieutenaut and rendered distinguished service during the Mexican war. The military record of Gen. Grant was the chief element of political availability in 1868. Hayes enlisted in 1861 in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry and commanded a brigade at Winchester. Garfield served in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers and took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Harrison went to war with the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was mustered out of service in June, 1865, with the rank of Major-General. William McKinley enlisted in the war as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry and was a brevet Major at the close of the civil conflict. The list of soldier candidates before and since the civil war was broken only by the nomination of Mr. Blaine in 1884. While the Republicans have generally nominated andidates with military records for President, their Vice-Presidential candidates have, all of them except tien, Logan, defeated in 1884, been civilians Dayton, Hamiin, Johnson, Colfax, Wilson, Wreener, Arthur, Morton, Reid, and Hobart. Gen. Arthur got his title from service rom 1860 to 1860 as Engineer-in-Chief on Gov. Morgan's staff.

Gov. McKinley was married in 1871. Senator Hobart was murried in 1869. McKinley was 28 when he was married; Hobart was 25,

Both McKinley and Hobart are campaign speakers. Mr. McKinley for many years has been one of the most forceful and popular of the Republican "campaigners" in Ohio, and Mr. Hobart has occurred a like position among the campaign orators of New Jersey. In the Presidential election of 1802 both took an active part, Mr. McKinley making a campaign tour of the country in the interest of Harrison, and Mr. Hobart, who was New Jersey's member of the Republican National Committee, taking an active part in the fight in that State. An Ohio President would be no new thing. A New Jersey Vice-President would be a political novelty, for no resident of that State heretofore nominated for the office of Vice-President has been elected. New Jersey had a Presidential cand! date in 1852 and again in 1864. Both were de-

Ohio, from which State the Republicans have taken their Presidential candidate, has never been lost to the Republican party in a Presidential contest since its establishment in 1856. New Jersey, from which State the Republicans. PLATT has earned and is getting the sober have their Vice-Presidential candidate this year, | months man in the Presidential chair, that he will not

> President of the United States in recent years have been natives of the State of which they were residents when nominated. Mr. Lincoln though an Illinois man, was born in Kentucky Gen. Grant of Illinois and Gen. Harrison of In diana were born in Ohio. Mr. Blaine of Main was a native of Pennsylvania. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1872, was a native of New Hamp. dre. Gen. Arthur, New York's representative on the Republican ticket of 1880, was a native f Vermont; so was Mr. Morton, New York' representative on the Republican national resentative on the Republican national ticket o 1802, was born in Ohio. On the Democratic side in recent years the rule record has been about the same. Gov. Hendricks, an Ohio man, nominated for Vice-President in 1876 and again in 1884, was born in Ohio, Allen G. Thurman, though a Buckeye by residence, was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and Adlai Stevenson of Illinois was born in Kentucky. The Republican ticket of this year, McKinley and Hobart, is made up of two candidates born and reared in the States from which they are accredited politically. Mr. McKinley was born in the town of Niles, O., fifty miles northwest of Canton. Mr. Hobart was born in Long Branch, Monmouth county, N. J., forty miles south of Paterson, where he resides.

> The first McKinley banner to appear in New York was put up more than a mouth ago at the endquarters of the McKinley Lengue, 29 East Twenty-second street. It has been up ever ice, and it is a fair guess, even in politics where there is little that is certain, that it will continue there throughout the present canvass

There is already a disquicting rumor that Mr Hobart is to be called " Hustling Hobart" by his more sanguine and exultant partisans, who de sire to cuphoniously, though ungrammatically, supplement with a title for the second name upon it the Republican ticket which has at its "Prosperity's Advance Agent," McKinley. The duties of the Vice-Presidential office are rather parilamentary than executive and Mr. Hobart has served what may prove to be a desirable apprenticeship for them by his service as President of the Trenton Senate in 1880 and 1881. A "hustling" Vice-President would be a political anomaly in the administrative system of the United States. The office of Vice-President has never been of the first politcal importance, and in the early years of the nation's life the Vice-President was called derisively "his superfluous Excellency," hustling" Vice-President would be about a much out of place as a Quaker soldier.

When Garret A. Hobart, Republican candi date for Vice-President, ran for State Senator in Passaic county, New Jersey, on the Republican ticket in 1879, his opponent on the Demo cratic ticket for the same office was tiarret A Hopper. There were two "leatret A.'s" in the field, and as Mr. Hobart, the Republican sarret A., received 5,500 votes, and as Mr flower, the Democratic Garnet As received 0, the Democratic Garret A. was more in the field, so to speak, than his Republican adversary, who was elected.

Both McKinley and Hobart are lawyers. M McKinley was educated at the Poland Academy. Mr. Hobart is a graduate of Rutgers College. Both were educated to their home States.

granted a large sum for repairs of ships,

As a consequence, efforts are apparent to

orders have been issued to repair, on the Pa-

the coast, first the gunboat Bennington and

he stout old wooden craft Thetie; then, in

turn, the fine cruiser Baltimore and the gun-boats Petrel and Concord, which have all been

brought home for the purpose from the Asi-

stic station; then the old-timers Ranger and

Mohican, still useful for service on the Pacific

coast; then Farragut's famous flagship Hart-

ford, which must, when she goes into commis-

his energy, while the unusual liberality of the lew Appropriation act has furnished the means or its exercise.

LET MR. CLEVELAND SPEAK.

No More Trifling with the Third Term-His

Conclusive.

Non-committal Utterance Evidently Not

rom the New London Morning Telegraph (Mugusimp)

Grover Cleveland intimates that he does not want a

third term by the sentence: "An unflinehing liemo-

crat who desires hereafter no greater privilege than

to occupy the place of private in its ranks." But this

does not say that he would not accept a renomina-

tion if offered. And the letter will on the

whole be taken by the Cleveland Democrats to

mean that he is not averse to doing all that he can for

the party, even to the sacrificing of the private case

that must be coveted after the life of the past years.

There is really something wonderful in the way that

Cleveland rises to the occasion, refutes the statements

of his enemies, and strengthens the affection of his

friends when the crisis demands action. He has been

the one man whom all Democrata, whether opposed

While there is unmistakably a feeling against a

third term, the fact that the exigencies of the case

require a strong, emphatically pronounced sound-

Interesting Remarks by the Great Cieve-land Boss of Minarsota, Michael Doran.

and prestice to Mr. Lawler How is that !

gave to me. They trusted me because I trusted then

are good. If he does not lose his head and try to pa-

rade as a finished statesman before he has learned

the rudiments of political politics, he may grow to be a great man. I wish Dan well, and believe he has got

the right stuff in him. But it will take time to tell."

Maryland Thanks to Platt,

From the Bullimore American.

A great deal is being said about the work of Thomas

C. Platt, whom most people generally abuse as a loss.

Just now there is scarcely an intelligent business or
professional man of any standing in the country who

oes not feel a real satisfaction that Mr. Platt is in St

Louis. There is no doubt whatever that it has been

face with its duty on the money question. He has been ably assisted by Schutor Ledge and others, but all ac-

counts agree that his courage, his real, his unflinch-ing determination has forced the manly declaration instead of a straddle, which would have made Re-

Not Platt; Kohlanat.

From Mr. Kohlsaat's Chicago Times Herald.

It is only a matter of simple justice to Mr. Kohlean

for me to report what every one in St. Louis familiar

with the facts is saying to night, that the credit for having secured the adoption of this straight out and

unmistakable money plank by the Republican Na-

tional Convention is due more to him than to any one

To the Futon of the Sys—Sir: It sometimes hap-pensithat when a consultation of doctors is called

two physicians of very opposite and equally pro-

nounced views will heatedly argue, the one that it is

evidently a case of "tweedlo dee," the other that it is a case of "tweedle dum," on which occasions a cool-headed member of the conference is apt to interpose

with the time honored suggestion: "Gentlemen, have pattence, the autopsy will settle it." Now, sir, I want

nask if you think that the historian of the future,

anaffected by such considerations as may attach to

onvertise of person associated with unequal distribu-tion of to wells and trains, with auricular drums un listurbed by the mebificour song of the cuckes, with

ciston unobstructed by a misfit self-sacrifice suit his

meenifur tights that were donned in 1802 for a thi

term plants, and with unbiased and dispassionate judgment scanner of appreciating the difference be tween paralerous, fat writed fatulty and executive

firmness, between particulars and humbus, between Jeffersonian Democracy and sellish sham, will accord to the Bon. Grover Develand his proper place in the

political annals of this land ! Will the autopsy settle

BUS CLISTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 18, 1896

No Witnesses.

From the Amusing Journal

chickens. Have you any witnesses

Justice-You are charged with stealing Col. Julep's

Uncie Moses-I heb not. I don't steal chickens befo

11. 1 stres, M. D.

publicans ashamed of the Convention.

his work which has kept the Republican party fac-

of courage and strength of conviction for the right.

turn to account almost every available ship

MAYOR'S TRIAL OF PARKER. Prosecution Will Close on Monday and Roosevelt May Not Be Called,

Mayor Strong sat from 10 o'clock to 2 yester-WASHINGTON, June 19. - Ever since the possiillty of trouble with England on the Venezuela day trying Police Commissioner Andrew D mestion became apparent, last autumn, the Parker, and will go at it again on Monday. Elihu Root, who is acting as prosecuting counsavy has been actively preparing itself for contingencies, and of late its vigor has been spe sel, announced that he will be ready to close fally manifest. This is due, apparently, not to his case early on Monday, and notified Gen. Tracy to be ready to present Commissioner l'arker's defence. This tooks as if President any change in the situation of affairs, but to the fact that Congress, while making very lib-Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews would not be put on the stand by Mr. Root. eral appropriations for the new fiscal year,

Gen. Tracy had Col. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Board, recalled yesterday. He proved by a reference to the record of retirements of policemen that Commissioner Parker must have been present at meetings where he was noted as absent on the minutes, for he was recorded as voting for the retirements, and, in fact, as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, must have brought the matter to the attention of the Board. He also made it clear by the admission of Col. Klpp that the open meetings of the Board were held merely to declare action agreed on by the Commissioners beforehand, and he intimated that he proposed to prove that Commissioner Parker had been consulted with reference to business, and that his influence was felt at these public meetings from which he had absented himself to attend to more important

absented himself to attend to more important matters.

Mr. Root on the refixamination endeavored to show that if the other Commissioners had been absent proportionately with Commissioner Parker there would have been no meetings at all from October, 1895, to April, 1896. Then he look up the matter of citizens complaints again. His questions were framed to make it appear that Mr. Parker's failure to turn the bundle of fifty-six complaints in evidence over to the Board for three months was a grave offence.

This provoked Gen. Tracy to make frequent bjections and to insist that the records should objections and to insist that the records should speak for themselves and not be characterized by conicel. One of the belated complaints was made by Mrs. Josephine Slaw Lowell. It was signed "J. S. Lowell," and Col. Kipp in answering it had addressed the writer as "J. S. Lowell, "Sq. Dear Sir." Mr. Root tried to get this in. together with Mrs. Lowell's reply addressed to "My Dear Mr. Roosevelt." Gen. Tracy objected to the receipt of Mr. Roosevelt's "correspondence with ladies." He said that Mrs. Lowell's letter could have no reference to that of Col. Kipp, as the latter was addressed to a gentleman.

The point sought to be made by Mr. Root was
that Mrs. Lowell, who made a complaint of excise violations in November, had received no
notice of the action of the police until February
because of Mr. Parker's neglect, and that she was not satisfied with the report. Mr. Root said that Mr. Parker's offence was that he did not provide for the notification of the complain-ants, so that it could be determined if the com-plaints had been properly attended to by the police.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Mohican, still useful for service on the Pacific coast; then Farragut's famous flagship Hartford, which must, when she goes into commission again, be saved from a fate like that of Winslow's Kearsarje; finally, the Charleston, now on her way home from Asia. Three of licese ships are still in commission, but six more will be added, as the result of these repairs. On the Atlantic coast work upon the Chicago and Atlanta will be pashed, but they cannot be available for a long time. There is something suggestive, however, in the orders to make a new deck for the Miantonomoh, to repair the Ichigh and Canonicus, and to get the Vesuvius ready. The statement in regard to the two single-turret monitors is that they are needed for the naval milita; but if the suminer training season for this body should be over before they are prepared for service, they will be useful as harbor defenders. As to the Vesuvius, she has been laid up in ordinary at League Island, but now it is found that she may be available. Her case is specially noteworthy, because it was generally considered that she would remain for a considerable time out of commission; but whether it is that a new and final trial is to be given to her pneumatic tubes or that she is to be turned into an ordinary truedle cruiser, at all events she is a candidate for prompt repairs. Admiral Burnes's command, too, is to be kept in the best condition. Its orders have arranged for the docking of its various vessels for such cleaning and repairs as may be needed, the New York, folumbia, Cincinnat, and Katabdin being assigned to the Rockin yard for that purpose, and the Raleigh and Ampairrile to the Norfolk yard. The Massachusetts has already strengthened his squadron, as has also the Terror, which, however, has been in dock to have her radder area increased. Very soon a hundred Whitchead torpedoes will be very useful for other vessels long before the completion of these. Indeed, one of the nearest sources of prospective havy flucresse is the new torpedo boats, of which severa George Could In Interested.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.- The New York Telephone Company was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State, with a capital of \$16,000,000, to construct, buy, or lease lines of electric telegraph and telephone to be opcrated in New York city, and thence to Albany and Roston and the intermediate cities, towns, and places in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; also across or under the North and East rivers and New York harbor to Jersey City, Long Island City, Brooktyn, and Port Richmond, S. I.; also through New Jersey to Philadelphia, and to the intermediate cities and towns; also from Long Island City and Brooklyn to Montauk Point, L. L. and to the intermediate cities and towns; also from Port Richmond, S. I., to all places in Staten Island, and also to other cities, towns, and places in the States mentioned, and to connect with other lines leading to places outside of the territory.

An Organization Incorporated in Which

The incorporators are: Charles F. Cutler Morris, N. J.; John H. Cahill, Joseph P. of Morris, N. J.; John H. Cabill, Joseph P. Davis, Thomas T. Eckert, William T. Bouchelle, James Merrhew, and William H. Wolverton of New York city; William H. Forbes, John E. Hudson of Boston; George J. Gould of Lakewood, N. J.; John Jameson and Charles A. Tinker of Brocklyn, and John Van Horne of Bayonne, N. J. The capital stock is divided into 130,000 shares, and each of the incorparators subscribes for ten shares. The company paid the State a tax of \$20,000 for the privilege of incornoration. lege of incorporation

The fact that the existing contracts between the Western I mion Telegraph Company and the American Bell Telephone Company will expire in November next caused the impression yesterlay that the incorporation of the New York Telephone Company meant that the Western Union Telegraph Company intesded to enter the field as a rival of the Bell Telephone Company, George J. Gould said that this was not true, but declined to talk further in regard to the purposes of the new corporation. William T. Bouchelle said that a meeting for organization would be held next week and that a public announcement would then be made.

has never been carried by the Republicans in a presidential election since the foundation of the Republican party, with the exception of 1872, when the defection of old-line Democrats from the Greeley and Brown ticket were strong enough to throw the electoral vote of New Jersey into the Republican column.

RETIREMENT OF A BOSS.

How candidates the Republican in the Presidential chair, that he will not be made.

The directors of the new company named in the articles of incorporation represent the following companies: Western Union Telegraph Company, George J. Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Charles A. Tilker, James Merrilew, and John Van Horne; American Beil Telephone Company, that is the first party of the new company named in the tree densities of the organic flowing companies. Western Union Telegraph Company, George J. Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Charles A. Tilker, James Merrilew, and John Van Horne; American Beil Telephone Company, that is the first party of the articles of the organic flowing companies. Western Union Telegraph Company, George J. Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Charles A. Tilker, James Merrilew, and John Van Horne; American Beil Telephone Company, the first party of the articles of the organic flowing companies. Western Union Telegraph Company, George J. Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Charles A. Tilker, James Merrilew, and John Van Horne; American Beil Telephone Company, the first party of the articles of the organic flowing companies. Western Union Telegraph Company, George J. Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Charles A. Tilker, James Merrilew, and John Van Horne; American Beil Telephone Company, the first party of the first party of the articles of the organic flowing company and the article

AT THE LANDING PLACE.

From the Minneapolis Times, "Thad thought I would retire from politics," said The Big Tree at the Battery Under Which Michael Doran yesterday, "but the work gets so dead Many New Comers Find Shelter. easy as I grow older that I don't know but I will have to continue a while longer in the harness. The fact is the boys need somebody to look after them and keep

At the southeast corner of Battery Park, opsite the landing place of the ferry from Ellis them out of had strapes."
"It is understood, Mr. Doran, that your asking to Island, there is a big tree over whose roots, and held in place by a stone curbing running around have D.W. Lawier sent to Ulticago in your stead marks a change in the Democratic dynasty, and that it, is a flattened mound of earth. This mound often serves as a seat for immigrants just come you are understood to have transferred your power from Ellis Island, and waiting here to rest, or until friends shall come for them, or until "Why, I never had any power to transfer to any-body, except what the Democrats of the State freely their guides shall marshal them to take them on and tried to serve them. Dan Lawler is a young man who seems to have good sense. Exerybody can see that he has excellent manners and that his intentions

their guides shall marshal them to take them on to their destination.

Men, women, and children from many lands have sat on this mound under the big tree and talked in many tongues, or have here silently formed their first impressions of the new world. There has been among them no future Piresident of the United States, for he must be a native of the country, but there may have been future Schators and representatives in Congress, and legislators in the various States to which they have gone, and boys who have become Judges or conspicuous in other walks of public life; and there have been many girls who have become happy wives and mothers in the new land, and older folk who have lived here happy and contented lives, and over them all happy and

the big tree has waved its friendly branches Paying Too Much for Principle.

From the Chicago Post. He loosed at his commutation ticket and were softly to himself. "What's the matter;" inquired his wife. "I put a postage stamp in my pocketbook," he epiled, "and it's stuck to my commutation

"Oh, well, the ticket's still good, isn't it?"
Sin asked.
"Good." he exclaimed. "Of course, it's good, but you don't suppose I'm going to furnish a soulless corporation like a railroad company with postage stamps, do you? You don't imagine I'll submit to a tax of two cents for buying the ticket? You don't seem to grasp the situation. I'm the one who has the kick coming, not the railroad company."
"I don't believe I'd nother about it, John, she said pleasantly. "If the conductor will accept the ticket, I'd."
"You'd pay the company a bonus for carrying you," he interrunted, "but I won't. It's the principle of the thing that I object to not the patry financial consideration. well, the ticket's still good, isn't it?"

paitry financial consideration."
"Can't you get the stamp off with a knife?"

she asked.
"Certainly," he replied sarcastically. "I can ut it out with a knife or a pair of seissors, or it night he done with an age or a chise, but you orget that I want to save the ticket. The rail-road company is making enough out of me when I ride, after paying the regular rate of

"Then soak it off," she suggested.
"Now you're beginning to have a little glimmer of sense," he returned. "I thought you would get around to my idea if I gave you plenty of time." was two hours later that she asked him long he intended to leave that ticket in sonk.

"treat mackerel" he cried, and, after he had
tooked at what was left of the ticket and done
a little figurior, he added: "Two dollars and
thirty cents for a two-cent stamp. It isn't worth
it."

A Concourse of Fishermen Disappointed.

A Concourse of Parkington Evening Star.

The total catch was thirty-five, of which, of the total catch was thirty-five, of which, of the conjunction of the conjuncti colurse, the Fresident caught the majority. The President avoided the Besshulty is a demonstration on his return to the city by leaving the train near the sorner of Maryland avonue and Fourteenth streat.

Red Hot from the St. Louis Wires. From the Chicago Times Herald. Sr. Louis, June 1d. The Mississippi River rolls by this town in its lary, malestic, interest-ing, and important but not pictures one manner. LONDON'S WORKMEN'S LODGINGS. Success of the Rowton House Scheme Ph

Lord Rowton's attempt to solve the problem housing the workingman who is not looking for charity with some degree of comfort and decency seems to be at least financially successful, a dividend of four per cent. having been paid this year on the invested capital of £75,000, the greater part of which was employed In putting up a new building that will bring in still greater returns. As regards the success of the scheme in accomplishing what was intended for the workingman, the London Times tells the following story:
"The workingman who secures by paymens

of sixpence one of the 677 cubicles at Rowton House, King's Cross Road, obtains primarily the use by night of a separate cubicle, with a window under his control, and an excellent bed, which is made for him, and of which the linen is changed as frequently as is the custom in a gentleman's house. He has also the use of large and comfortable dining rooms, in which he may cook his own food, buying it in the building or outside, at pleasure. Excellent cooked food may also be bought in the building at a cheap rate. Then there is a smoking room, with comfortable chairs and teak scate fixed at an excellently commodious angle, and with a floor space of 1,600 feet. Of almost equal size is the reading room, which, with its pictures and its trophies of stags' heads from

with a floor space of 1,600 feet. Of almost equal size is the reading room, which, with its pictures and its trophies of stags' heads from the Highlands, is pleasant indeed. The arrangements for washing are of the best, and admirable footbaths, fitted with hot and cold water, are supplied gratuitously. A hot bath in a private bathroom, with soap and towel suppued, costs one penny. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, and far superior in effect than those in use at the County Council lodging house off Drury lane. There are dressing rooms for change of garments during the day, a barner's room, a tailor's room, lockers for the tes of residents, storerooms for their heavy laggage, and a washing room for men to wash their clothes in, with a drying room attached. The house kitchen itself, like the rest of the building, is a picture of cleanliness and neatnoss. The whole building compares very favorably in point of cleanliness, comfort, and homelike appearance, with the County Council building off Drury lane, with its diminutive and rather dirty leds, its prison-like arrangement of corridors of cubicles round a central hall, and its iron partitions and doors, which close with a clang that echoes through the building. The residents are warned, as visitors to hotels are warned, not to smoke in the bedrooms, but some of them do smoke not withstanding. They must rise by it in the morning, and they may not have access to their bedrooms by day. These virtually are all the rules, and they are all that have turned out to be necessary. The object is to treat the residents in such a manner that they may feet themselves to be as independent as members of a ciub, and they are all that have turned out to be necessary. The object is to iroat the residents in such a manner that they may feet themselves to be as independent as members of the circuit of the conforts which they receive in full measure. Thus the directors that have a state of public onlino has arisen that misbehavior is almost unknown. The men are encouraged to treat

The Hebrew Chaplain at St. Louis.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I hope you will be kind enough to print my few lines in your great and impartial paper. I read to-day with disgust how some Methodist clergymen (7) protested about a rabbi being chaplain to the St. Louis Convention, on the ground (?) that the United States was a Christian na-tion, and therefore ought to have none but Christian preachers. Permit me to say that the (so-called) cler preachers. Permit me to say that the (so-called) eler-symen don't know what they are talking about, for America can no more be called a Christian nation man it can be called Turkey. In the Prelaration of Independence we find the following: "We hold these trulls to be self-evident, that all men are (born) cre-tically the self-evident, that all men are (born) cre-tically the self-evident, that all men are (born) cre-tically the self-evident, that among these are life. Hierry, and the purauts of happiness." Now, everybody must admit that the Convention had a per-fect right to have a rabbi, a Christian, or an Astec sun worshipper.

worshipper.

It is really a shame that clergymen (*), above all, should so degrade themselves and discriminate between people, and people who are allserving the same flag, when they should be, preaching humanity and morality.

ALEXANDER GOLDRERG.

New York, June 18.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: Now that the great and only Mark Hanna has had his Convention and made his nominations for President and Vice-Presidept of the United States, nearly a thousand men, including the celebrated colored delegates, doing his bidding without a break, I beg to nominate for the Democrats of the United States for their consideration when they meet in Chicago ex-Gov. Campbell of Onto for President and ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut for Vice-President. Campbell and Waller, two of the most brilliant men in the Democratic party, men of the people, conservative, safe, and reliable, would sweep McKinley and protection and Hebart like chaff before the wind; and protection means I adjure the Permocratic Convention to allow the Committee on Credentials to report before proceeding to the business of the Convention. Campbell can carry Oble and Waller can carry New York, New Norsey, and Connecticut, the only doubtful States. Campbell and Waller: Wilmor M. Charmars. Democrats of the United States for their considers

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's wife has got over

her indignation at the "conversion" of her son, and has returned to her husband at Sofia Mr. Justice Day of the English High Court of Justhe does not believe in fire insurance. His house caught fire recently, making it necessary to spend a good deal of money on repairs, but he has figured t that his repairs cost less than insurance fo forty years would have cost. A pleasant theory for the Moscow disaster, start-

ed by the London Daily News, is that the distributton was begun purposely before the police appeared in order to create a disturbance that should over frauds, the large supplies of provisions paid for by the Government not having been furnished, On Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Pernandez, there are only nine species of land birds, two of them humming birds and four birds of prey The humming birds do not love the sunshine, but stay in the shade. There are two kinds of sea guils about the island, the Fardela del dia, a diver, and the Fardela de la noche, which files about in

flocks at sunset. Steamers between New Zealand and Australia must be pretty crowded, judging from this statement in the Loudon Standard: "I was assured by a friend who not long ago travelled with his daughter from Auckland to Sidney, five days, that during the voyage none of the ladies could take a bath, as one lady was sleeping in the bath itself, while two others occupied the finer."

Five intact tembs of the second and third cen-

turies before Christ have been discovered at Cam-

arina, in Eastern Sielly, by Dr. Orsi, though the greater part of the burial places had been plunfered in ancient times. At Noto Vecchio he has ound three prehistoric cometeries, a Jewish and three small Christian catacombs. Its will end the grason with excavations in the forum of Syracuse A gas lamp for checking botler furnaces, which performs for the furnace what the manometer and the steam gauge do for steam and water has been devised by Herr Walther Hempei of Dresden. t shows at a glance, by the fluctuations of the jet, what is the proportion of carbonic acid and oxygen in the gases of combustion at any moment, enabling the stoker to control the supply of air at once, A really original dramatic situation is found in "Demi Saura (Step slaters)", a play performed reently at the Theatre des Eschollers, one of the many "artistic" one performance theatres that have sprung up of late years in Paris. It requires a good deal of preliminary narrative. A young voman with two equally devoted lovers, one at artist and a dreamer, the other as explorer and marry them, one after the other, being left a whow with a grown up daughter by each ters take after their fathers, and cts are spent in a contest between the halfdisters to gain the preference in the'r mother's affections, she being tortured by the same indeci-sion in the case of her daughters that had made her unhappy with the fathers. The play ends by one daughter marrying, while the other goes into a convent, leaving the mother alone. There are

no maio characters in the play.